

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

Lee and Motley.

It is stated, says the *Baltimore Statesman*, that when Gen. Lee had his late interview with Gen. Grant, Mr. Motley was present. The meeting of these two different characters is suggestive. Mr. Motley is the historian of the Netherlands. He knew how to do justice to a brave people struggling for their liberties abroad. He could recognize something to be admired in the wonderful courage and conduct of the men who guided and inspired that great combat for liberty and justice. But when he looks upon qualities in his own country as heroic and disinterested, upon valor such as Greece and Rome never surpassed, and a chieftain, who in public and private virtue and military genius has no living equal, he beholds a wicked rebellion and the most iniquitous traitors that the world ever saw, justly punished by having their own negro slaves put over them. Mr. Motley, the historian of great deeds, who, under no possible circumstances, could perform what he has described, will go to the Coast of St. James to bask in the sun, shine of political and social position, whilst Gen. Lee, in the obscure village of Lexington, is withdrawn from the gaze, though not from the thoughts, of the world. But, as Mr. Motley knows, there is such a thing as history, and, long after the present Motley is forgotten, some future Motley will arise, who will award to Gen. Lee as prominent and glorious a place among the great men of the world, as the historian of the Netherlands has given to the chief heroic figure of that immortal struggle.

Forney.

The *Newbern Times* takes us to task because we saw fit not to extend a hearty welcome to Forney and his companions, and indulges in the stale and silly jest of their not cutting short their trip in consequence. The cold indifference and unconcern with which they were met at all points which they visited contributed, no doubt, to their haste and early return northward. We are satisfied to have furnished our little mite towards this result, and proud that we have the approval of good people for our effort.

On the other hand, our friends of the *Raleigh Sentinel*, overpowered by the cool impudence and presumption of this fellow Forney, modestly confesses their inability to do the subject justice, and turns him over to the tender mercies of the *Journal*. Forney may well be glad that the *Sentinel* did not undertake the job, a sentiment in which his friends, Holden, Henderson, Coker Harris, Lassiter and others who have been made the ridiculous scapegoats of the *Sentinel's* wrath and vituperations will doubtless join us.

The *Newbern Times* is respectfully informed that the *Journal* is the last paper in the State "to denounce gentlemen who are visiting here with the best feelings and intentions, and who are writing home letters for publication, containing the most flattering accounts of the country and climate, and advising their friends to come here and settle." No editor or paper have extended, personally or through their columns, a kinder welcome or a more hospitable treatment to Northern gentlemen who have actually settled in the South or visited our section for the purpose of prospecting, than the *Journal* and its editor. And there are none which have as little use for the political mendicants and land sharks who are infecting the South, or been freer or bolder in their denunciation.

Forney came neither with good feelings nor intentions, and his accounts have been neither flattering to our people or country. He left Washington after publishing a base slander upon the people of Georgia, which, copied into all the interior papers of the Northern States, will do them and the entire South more damage than any number of open attacks by a manly foe. Throughout his entire series of letters written during his short trip, which are now before us, there is a careful, consistent, ever present, yet half concealed, but malignant and diabolical effort to misrepresent our people, and to foster those prejudices against them which are the most easily excited and the most vindictive. Northern superiority and Southern exclusiveness and intolerance seems to be the burden of his song. If the lands at any point are commended, the citizens are sadly in need of reconstruction, and settlers would not be welcomed; if business energy and enterprise at some other place are complimented, the people are extravagant and proud, and negroes and strangers are harshly treated. Everywhere something was lacking to recommend that particular point to the attention of capitalists and immigrants; nowhere were the people seen who did not display some characteristic with which fault was not found.

In other words, Forney came in the double capacity of politician and land speculator. When a majority of the respectable people of the South become Radicalized, and for some party office, forsake their country and kindred, then his "complimentary list" will be extended, and when he and his friends have bought up enough land, and they begin to operate for a rise, they will our people and soil and climate be all that is good and rich and healthy. It is from such political and business reconstructors we desire to save the South, and we will do so if possible. We would no more, as a business transaction, place our property in the hands of Forney for sale than, as a social affair, we would invite such an outcast to partake of our hospitalities. Without character as a citizen and politician, in the pay of men deadly hostile to the South, he is doing, and will continue to do, everything in his power to injure us and our section. He can do less harm politically, by his falsehoods, than he can socially, by admitting him into the confidence of our people. Let us court his slanders, therefore, if his silence must be purchased by such a sacrifice.

A wise man has truly said that idlers have no business in a busy world.

The Riverside.

The "Riverside" for May has a particularly attractive look on account of its number of short, bright articles, and its striking pictures. Nineteen different subjects are treated in the forty-eight pages, and no one in reading has a chance to get very tired of any one article. Fronting the number is an original and powerful picture of a Giant, accented by two travelers, by John La Farge, and the first story explains the picture. It is a relief to find that the two small men escaped with their lives.—Hans Anderson has some characteristic Sunshine Stories, well fitting the month of May: a pretty picture, by M. L. Stone, accompanies it. Jacob Abbott explains the philosophy of the Hoop. Annette Bishop gives another of her delicate fairy poems and pictures. The sculptor Kuntze describes how Amber is found in the Baltic. Abby Sage tells another story from Chaucer. The Hunting Scenes in Africa, the Rambles about Constantinople, Porte Crayon's Young Virginians, and Mrs. Week's Adventures among the Indians, are all continued; while sandwiched between the different articles are a number of pretty poems. There is something for everybody in it.

In addition to this fine Monthly, each subscriber receives a beautiful colored engraving entitled "The Quack Doctor." The chromo has been very carefully executed in the fine style of Mr. Stephens' painting, and represents the visit of a Kitten drake to a sick Brahmin rooster, whose wife and little children seem very anxious for the Doctor's opinion. The Doctor, with spectacles on nose and chin resting on his cane, looks sagaciously at the invalid, who, with billons complexion and closed eyes, seem entirely oblivious to all the affairs of this world. They are all painted from life; the chicken, a highly valued Brahmin cock, went the way of all chicken flesh a few days after.

The chromo is the most successful picture yet made by an artist who has a wide reputation in this class of subjects, and is sent, free of expense, to every one who sends the full subscription, \$2.50, for the "Riverside," to the Publishers, Hurd & Houghton, New York.

Attack on Ex-President Davis.

We have received the advanced proof-sheets of a scurrilous attack upon Ex-President Davis under the following insignificant title:

Life of Jefferson Davis, with a Secret History of the Southern Confederacy, gathered behind the scenes in Richmond, containing Cautions and Extraordinary Information of the Personal Southern Characters in the Late War, in Connection with President Davis, and in Relation to the various Intrigues of his Administration. By Edward A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," etc., etc.

We are requested to state that the book will be sold only by subscription, and that agents are wanted by the National Publishing Company. As editors we will be glad to see the work when completed, to correct its misrepresentations and falsehoods, but we trust that there will be few of our people who will subscribe to this slander upon one of the most distinguished and beloved of our leaders during the late war, and hope there are none so situated that they will be compelled to make a livelihood by extending the circulation of such an infamous attack upon the revered President of our short-lived but glorious Confederacy.

We had supposed Pollard had obtained notoriety enough since the war and had accumulated sufficient money by taking the test-oath, by his letters befriending his family circle, by trading upon the assassination of his brother, by attacking the lesser characters and events of the war, not to be forced to apply his already vitiated talents to slander the central figure of the revered heroes of the Confederate States.

Envious of the success attending the exhibition of the pretended old clothes of Mr. Davis, and the modern Cerberus which was said to have kept sleepless watch at Castle Thunder and Andersonville, this man Pollard desires to trade upon the credulity of the Northern people—a credulity fed by hatred towards his own people. He cares but little for this, and if he can only put money in his pocket he reckons not the injury done to the memory of the dead, the fame of the living, or the prospects for the future of the South. Last year scribbling a false history of the war, last month subscribing to the iron-clad oath for a paltry situation and a paltry salary, last week protesting against crime as displayed in his brother's death, and then violating the holiest obligations which moral or civil law recognizes, to-day trading upon the malignity of the North and the defeat of the South, and to-morrow taking advantage of the silence and restraint which misfortune imposes upon its more distinguished victims, this man Pollard will serve any master or uphold any cause by which he can turn the wolf away from his door.

We hope he will find no agents or purchasers of his work in the South. We trust the Southern people will not add one cent to the profits of this slanderer, this trader upon the prejudices of one section and the misfortunes of the other.

Richmond County—Official Bonds.

We learn that the Grand Jury of Richmond county last week made a presentation to the Judge of the worthlessness of the official bonds of all the county officers except the Treasurer. The Commissioners have acted at once and required new and sufficient bonds to be given. It is said the Sheriff will be unable to give a good bond.

This course upon the part of the Commissioners is very proper and may prove a safe precedent for others similarly situated.

Consolidation.

We return our thanks to Mr. EDWARD R. STANLEY, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, for a complimentary ticket over his road to attend the meeting to be held in Newbern on the second day of June next, for the purpose of eliciting and interchanging views and opinions in regard to the practicability and importance of consolidating the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Companies. A trip to Beaufort is also contemplated and embraced in the invitation.

It would be a source of pleasure for us to attend, and we trust it may be in our power to do so. Whether we do or not, we sincerely trust that the result of the deliberations of the meeting will redound to the welfare of North Carolina and the best interests of the two roads, and that all the visitors may have a pleasant trip to and sojourn in Newbern.

Wake Forest College.

We have received an invitation to attend the Commencement Exercises of Wake Forest College on the 9th and 10th of June. We have before referred to the fact that Rev. J. C. HIXON of this city will deliver the address before the Literary Societies. The address before the Alumni Association will be made by Mr. B. W. JERRE of Raleigh, and Rev. Dr. J. B. JETTER of Richmond preaches the sermon to the Graduating Class.

Among the managers upon the part of the students we find the names of W. C. POWELL, Columbus county, and E. E. BOYKINS, Clinton.

From the Northern Planter and Farmer.

Distemper in Cattle—Preventative.

Messrs. Editors: Having seen that distemper is spreading among the cattle around Richmond, and also in some other places, I feel disposed to republish the substance of a communication of mine in the *Southern Planter* for 1864, which, as a preventative, I have never yet known to fail.

As distemper is a disease which may be contracted in various ways, and which is not confined to any one class of cattle, place it where they are penned, and bore a hole through the bottom to let off the surplus water after a rain. Fill it nearly full of red clay, then put on a liberal quantity of salt, and when the cattle are gathered together, let them lick it. I invariably go to the trough and lick to their satisfaction. The first rain that falls the salt will saturate the whole of it. This remedy must be continued until the first hard frost.

My father was the first that I know of who adopted this treatment, and having heard that cattle afflicted with distemper had been known to resort to red clay and got well. He, I suppose, recollecting that nature often performed a cure beyond the powers of art, salted his cattle some two or three times a week on a red galled spot, and although his neighbor's cattle were dying rapidly around him, and that for several years, yet he never had a solitary case among his stock. For some two or three years he kept them in his enclosures, but after this, in consequence of an imperfect fence, his cattle would go on an adjoining tract, and he was obliged to go to the trough and lick to their satisfaction.

One of my sons at one time lost all his cattle except a milch cow, and when taken to the trough and licked, was gone the next day, and when found was in a gully eating red clay, and she got well.

Here we have the instincts of nature beautifully exemplified, and we may add, the dog, when sick, seeks relief from herbs, and the guinea pig, when bitten by a serpent, finds an antidote in a certain plant.

In the *Southern Planter* for 15, "water is recommended as a sovereign cure for distemper even in the latest stages of this disease, and by the way, this is said to be the best known remedy for distemper in horses."

second, third, fourth, and fifth, so that the labor of the inventors may not be entirely thrown away, and as an encouragement to every inventor in the country to strike for the prize.

The invention of such a machine would revolutionize the printing business in all its phases.

The reward is an immense one, and ought to stimulate the inventive genius of the world.

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The Alabama Claims.

Public Opinion in England on Senator Sumner's Speech.

Nearly all the leading English journals have noticed the Alabama claims, ridiculing the position put forward by Mr. Sumner in his speech in the Executive session of the Senate. A full synopsis of the views of several of them have already been received by cable telegraph. We give below some extracts not before published:

The *Fall Mail Gazette*, of the 1st inst., says:

"Mr. Sumner has proved to demonstration what is the real feeling of the nation and the Government, which on this question, he may be said to represent. It is evident that it is not a feeling which can possibly be propitiated by any half-and-half concessions. Either we must acknowledge that the civil war was as much our work as the South's, and meekly accept the consequence, or we must abandon the hope of bringing the American people into more friendly attitude towards this country. As even the extreme Northern sympathizer will hardly go the lengths demanded by Mr. Sumner, we may hope that the opinion of Englishmen will be practically unanimous in favor of the latter course."

The right answer for Lord Clarendon to give to Mr. Motley is a simple *non possumus*—a refusal to enter into any discussion which includes the mention of the proclamation of neutrality as matter either for compensation or arbitration. We should have spared ourselves some humiliation, by having acted on this principle throughout Mr. Johnson's visit. There is another use to which Mr. Sumner's speech may be turned. We shall be greatly to blame if we do not see in it a warning that we have, in the face of a very powerful people, which has only now found out that in military and naval equipment it can rival the greatest of European Powers. No doubt Mr. Sumner's only reference to war was a repudiation of its alleged necessity. But that repudiation is founded on the effect which it is assumed will follow from the exertions of good men each side, and we know by this time what an American Republican means when he talks of good men.—The epithet is rarely, if ever, applied, except to those who adopt the whole Radical programme, and who will do anything to get rid of the war. England is not likely to count for more where England and the United States are concerned than they counted for when the combatants were two sections of the same people. The paramount considerations which should govern the present policy of Great Britain towards the United States are the peace of the world, and the maintenance of the principle of international law. It is not likely to count for more where England and the United States are concerned than they counted for when the combatants were two sections of the same people. The paramount considerations which should govern the present policy of Great Britain towards the United States are the peace of the world, and the maintenance of the principle of international law.

Mr. Sumner's speech impresses the Spectator very deeply with the necessity there is for greater candor on both sides of the question. Those who have been misled by the strength of Mr. Sumner's case against England ought to favor every opportunity for informally expressing that keen sense of regret and mortification which the Spectator heartily believes that the great majority of the people of Great Britain feel. The Spectator is not disposed to condemn the conduct of the ruling class and the Government during the first four years of the civil war. These, on the other hand, in America who feel with corresponding keenness the utter unreasonableness of such assumptions as Mr. Sumner's—that England committed a crime in the maintenance of neutrality, and that the moral responsibility of the ruling class and the Government during the first four years of the civil war. These, on the other hand, in America who feel with corresponding keenness the utter unreasonableness of such assumptions as Mr. Sumner's—that England committed a crime in the maintenance of neutrality, and that the moral responsibility of the ruling class and the Government during the first four years of the civil war.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sons of Fred. Douglass.—Trouble Among the Printers in Respect to One of Them.—Negroes vs. White Men.—Partisan Prescription.—More Negroes to be Appointed to Responsible Positions.—Tribute about Foreign Agents.—District Officials to be "Reconstructed".—Admiral Porter Secretary of the Navy De Facto.

Special Cor. of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1869.

Fred. Douglass, the negro speaker and politician, has two sons (at least) in Government employ here. One is in the Treasury, quietly at work at his desk as a clerk; the other has been assigned to "a case," at the National Printing Office. There may be some trouble in respect to the last named, I understand, on account of printers outside of the Government Office are in a majority in this city. Among the rules of their "Association" is one prohibiting any others than members from employment in any recognized office. Another prohibits a negro from membership. It remains to be seen whether the Government is prepared to run a tilt against the mechanical associations of the country to the extent of ignoring them altogether. Two white Radicals were removed to make room for these two negroes. I learn that every composition in the Government Office suspected of Democratic proclivities has like the employees at the Navy Yard been already summarily dismissed.

In connection with this matter I may be allowed to quote from the *Chronicle* a very important announcement. That paper of this morning says:

"It is rumored that the President has determined upon the nomination of suitable colored men to responsible positions in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other Northern cities, in order to offset the appointment of negroes in the South. The President is said to have been induced solely by a desire to modify the objections of Secretary Fish to divers foreign appointments in respect to which serious difficulties have been thrown in the way by the latter. What renders the position of the President more embarrassing in the regard is, the fact that Mr. Sumner is said to back the refractory Secretary, whose position to commissioning the batch of appointments referred to it is therefore supposed will be sustained by the Senate."

The hatred of the government to the *bona fide* citizens of Washington is of the most virulent type, and every opportunity is seized upon to show it. The Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue here, were known of all men as dyed-in-the-wool Abolitionists originally, had never wavered in their allegiance to the "government" and "loyalty" to the Union. They had, moreover, spent their money liberally to effect the election of General Grant; yet, they were, without a moment's warning thrust out of office to make room for a couple of carpet-baggers. The Marshal of the District, a near relative of "the family," and a citizen of Illinois, was transferred from Richmond to this city, where he has never resided a single day, even up to this moment. Our Courts are made up of interloping judges, and now I hear that our Radical Postmaster, who was true and "loyal" as a man as to be able to procure a commission as an ensign in the Navy, and then, after last summer, is to give way for another stranger to our people. In short, there is not a single Federal officer in the District who can be properly called a Washingtonian. It would seem that citizenship is *per se* sufficient ground for political ostracism, and the principle permeates every hole and corner under Government control. The organ of this morning announces that "in consequence of the unprecedented pressure, there is every indication to believe that all the master workmen in the navy yard will be removed at an early day, and the 'rebels' moved." It is known, are made to create vacancies for scoundrels from Eastern cities—principally from Massachusetts.—The incumbents are all Radicals; but labor under the unpardonable misfortune of being "to the manor born," or of having resided here long enough to become *bona fide* citizens.

It is presumed that Secretary Bore is not to be affected by the contemplated changes in the Cabinet. Some time ago he surrendered all authority over vessels afloat to Admiral Porter. It is now authoritatively announced as follows:

"It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to the effect that the commanders of navy yards shall respect all orders issued by Admiral Porter the same as if issued by the Secretary himself. These orders are to be signed 'A. E. Bore, Secretary of the Navy, per D. D. Porter, Admiral of the Navy.'"

This document completes the full and entire assignment of the duties of Secretary Bore to Admiral Porter. The next tug will be between General Sherman and the Secretary of War. The public need feel very little interest in this fight.

Revenue from the Whiskey Tax.

There is, it appears, a large increase of internal revenue from distilled spirits since the abolition of the tax from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon, which, of course, results mainly from the fact that the tax is better collected now than formerly. But there is no good reason why the law should not have been as strenuously enforced in the one case as the other, notwithstanding the higher rate was a greater inducement to raise the tax. The government has more than double the receipts for the last year, when it stood at two dollars.

The Hebrews and Palestine.

Quite a number of Israelites, together with some prominent Christians, have addressed a letter to Secretary Fish, begging that the consulate at Jerusalem may be located on a Hebrew. The Israelites have lately ceased sending money to Palestine through our consul, feeling aggrieved at some action of his relative to a Hebrew convert.

A curious card appears in a Texas paper. A man advertises that his brother is a candidate for sheriff of the county because he himself is disfranchised, but that he is to be the real officer. "You are voting for me, and that is for my benefit, and I am to receive all the pay, if I am elected."

W. H. Vanderbilt, eldest son of the Commodore and his prospective heir, has been compelled by ill-health to resign the vice-presidency of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads.

STATE NEWS.

His Excellency Gov. Holden has made the following appointments as Justices of the Peace: For Brunswick county, S. P. Williams; for Bladen county, John B. McClenahan; for Duplin county, Hiram Blackmore.—*Ral. Standard.*

CASHMERE COATS.—Mr. Charles A. Latham has now on hand five of that fine quality of goats, indigenous to the country of Cashmere. They are of direct importation, and were ordered by Mr. Latham for parties wishing to purchase valuable stock.—*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

Mr. C. W. HORNER.—The following correspondence expresses itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1869.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith tender my resignation as Book-keeper of the Treasury Department, and please accept my thanks for the kindness you have bestowed upon me.

With sincere wishes for your future welfare, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. W. HORNER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1869.

MR. C. W. HORNER:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of this date, tendering your resignation as Book-keeper of this Department, has been handed to me.

Our association has been of a very pleasant character, and in parting with you, I desire to express my high appreciation of the faithful manner in which you have discharged the duties of your position.

With kind regards, I am, very truly yours,

D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

COLEMAN.—Rumor says, to day, that the Attorney General will accept his \$1,000 consularship to a little German town, by name Stetlin, and will leave to-morrow for Washington.—*Ral. Standard.*

VELOCIPEDS SCHOOL.—We have been shown a letter from a young man, a native of this city, now resident at Wilmington, in which he states that he has purchased four velocipedes for the purpose of bringing them here to manage a velocipede school. A suitable building for the purpose will be procured at once, so that the school may be opened as soon as the iron horses arrive.

Many young men of the city will be gratified on receiving this intelligence, as to become expert in managing the velocipede appears to be the summit of their aspirations.—*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

A RECENT effort has been made to displace Capt. I. J. Young, of Henderson, the newly appointed Collector for this District. Wiley D. Jones was to be his successor.

The Captain has proved too sharp for his enemies, and will continue his office in spite of them. Such at least is the report to-day.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

SALE OF PROPERTY.—The old Cape Fear Bank building on Fayetteville Street and near our office, was sold on Monday for \$12,500. Mr. William Grimes is the purchaser. It is reported that he intends erecting four stories on the lot. We presume he will convert the old building into stores and build others. Mr. Grimes bought some time ago the Exchange Hotel on Hillsboro Street.

We learn also, that Charles B. Root, Esq., has sold his residence on Fayetteville Street to Gen. Littlefield for \$6,000. The new office for the Standard is to be located near Mr. Root's residence.—*Ral. Standard.*

DR. BARTLESON, the Kingston man brought to this city by Major Demmish last Sunday, has procured bail. His bondsmen are Thomas J. Cannady and J. C. Wooten.—*New Bern Times.*

"THE RECONSTRUCTED FARMER."—The Publishers feel considerable disappointment at the fact that they have not been able to issue the First number of this magazine as soon as intended. It is impossible to guard against all delays incident to the first publication of a work of this description, and we beg the indulgence of our friends for a few days longer. It will certainly make its appearance within the next week, after then no delay need be anticipated.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

THE COTTON CROP.—Mournful accounts reach us from the country in regard to the great damage done to the Cotton crop by the late cold weather. A large proportion of the Cotton already up has been killed, and it is seriously feared that the seed in the ground has been so injured as to be utterly worthless.

Though not too late to replant, yet most of our farmers are unprovided with seed. Assuredly, whose efforts are made to obtain a supply from other sections, but, we learn, with indifferent success, as most of the seed has been used in planting and for composting.

A number of farmers are already engaged in ploughing up, and planting Corn.

Tarboro Southerner.

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